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Practice Limited to Diseases of
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

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tions a specialty.

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Office and Hospital Cor. 7th and Rail-
road.
Both 'Phones.

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Fine Bath Rooms. Four
First Class Artists.

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Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
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Eyes Tested. Glasses Fitted.
Office Phoenix Building, up
stairs, Corner 9th and Main,
(Dr. Perkins old office.)
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Best for Everybody

Are you interested in what is tak-
ing place day by day all over the
world? If you are, you NEED THE
COURIER-JOURNAL.

If there is an agent in your town
give him a trial order one month—
Daily, 75 cents, with Sunday 75 cents.
If there is no agent in your town
give your order to the paper in which
this advertisement appears (you may
get a special clubbing rate), or send
the order direct to the Courier-
Journal.

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL
has been discontinued, but FARM
AND FAMILY, a most excellent il-
lustrated monthly magazine, is a
worthy successor. The price is only
25 cents a year. Ask for a sample
copy.

Courier-Journal Company
Incorporated
LOUISVILLE, KY.

This Space
Is for Sale
at very re-
asonable rates
Why not use
this space
your wares

Hopkinsville Market Quotations.

Corrected April 15, 1914.

RETAIL GROCERY PRICES.

Country lard, good color and clean
14c and 15c per pound.
Country bacon, 17c per pound.
Black-eyed peas, \$3.50 per bushel
Country shoulders, 15c pound.
Country hams 21c per pound.
Irish potatoes, \$1.30 per bushel.
Northern eating Rural potatoes
\$1.30 per bushel
Texas eating onions, \$25 per
bushel, newstock
Dried Navy beans, \$3.00 per
bushel
Cabbage, new, 3 cents a pound.
Dried Lima beans, 60c per gallon.
Country dried apples, 10c per
pound, 3 for 25c
Daisy cream cheese, 25c per
pound
Full cream brick cheese, 25c per
pound
Full cream Limberger cheese, 25c
per pound
Popcorn, dried on ear, 2c per pound
Fresh Eggs 30c per doz
Choice lots fresh, well-worked
country butter, in pound prints, 30c.

FRUITS.

Lemons, 25c per dozen
Navel Oranges, 20c to 40c per doz.
Bananas, 15c and 25c doz]

Cash Price Paid For Produce.

POULTRY.

Dressed hens, 12c per pound
Dressed cocks, 7c per pound
Live hens, 11c per pound; live cocks
8c pound; live turkeys, 14c per
pound
ROOTS, HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.

Prices paid by wholesale dealers to
butchers and farmers:

Roots—Southern ginseng, \$5.75 lb
"Golden Seal" yellow root, \$1.35 lb
Mayapple, 3c; pink root, 12c and 13c
Tallow—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 4c.
Wool—Burry, 10c to 17c; 3C
Grease, 21c, medium, tub washed,
23c to 30c; coarse, dingy, tub washed,
18c.

Feathers—Prime white goose, 50c;
dark and mixed old goose, 15c to 30c;
gray mixed, 15c to 30c; white duck,
22c to 35c, new.

Hides and Skins—These quotations
are for Kentucky hides. Southern
green hides 8c. We quote assorted
lots dry flint, 12c to 14c. 9-10 bet-
ter demand.

Dressed geese, 11c per pound for
choice lots, live 5c

Fresh country eggs, 25 cents per
dozen

Fresh country butter 25c lb.

A good demand exists for spring
thickens, and choice lots of fresh
country butter.

HAY AND GRAIN.

No. 1 timothy hay, \$22.90
No. 1 clover hay, \$20.00
Clean, bright straw hay, 25c bale
Alfalfa hay, \$21.00
White seed oats, 54c
Black seed oats, 53c
Mixed seed oats, 65c
No. 2 white corn, 92c
Winter wheat bran, \$28.00.

10 AND 15c
PER COPY
ALL THE LATE
Rag Songs, Etc.

AT
Blythe's
DRUG STORE.
COR. 9TH and CLAY

START THE
NEW YEAR
RIGHT
And buy your Drugs
—AT—
COOK'S
Drug Store
Tel. No. 7. Cor. 9th & Main

FOR SOCIAL CENTER

Much Interest Manifested in
Wider Use of School Plants.

United States Bureau of Education Has
Obtained the Co-operation of the
Russell Sage Foundation in
Carrying Forward Movement.

Washington.—Uncle Sam is interest-
ed in the wider use of the public
school plant. The social center idea
has taken such firm hold on the people
in many parts of the country that the
United States bureau of education has
asked for and obtained the ready co-
operation of the Russell Sage founda-
tion in planning and carrying forward
the most extensive investigation yet
made in this country to obtain in-
formation in regard to the use of
school houses and equipment for ac-
tivities and interests other than those
of ordinary school work. The only ex-
tensive studies of the social center
movement made up to the present
time have been carried on by the Rus-
sell Sage foundation, working with-
out government co-operation and alone.

Commissioner P. F. Claxton of the
bureau of education has addressed
more than 1,300 letters to school su-
perintendents in practically all cities
and towns of more than 4,000 popu-
lation, asking for a complete record of
all after-school uses of the buildings
for special purposes during the months
of February, March and April. These
books when filled out will be returned
to the bureau of education for use in
compiling what will be the most com-
plete report yet made of the progress
of the "wider-use-of-the-school-plant"
movement.

Clarence Arthur Perry, assistant di-
rector of the department of recreation
of the Russell Sage foundation, and
officers of the bureau of education
will be in charge of the co-operative
study. The object of the investigation
is to prepare for the American people
an accurate report on just how much
progress has been made in the use of
school buildings as civic centers and
to help show how the results of a
program of effort in one school can
be compared with that of another city
and how the results of one adminis-
trative plan compare with those obtained
by a different system in another city.

Widespread interest in the evening
use of public school buildings for so-
cial center activities is reported in all
parts of the country. Different cities
have different ideas of just what is a
social center. In many places the
institution is not even known under
this name, being variously called "re-
creation center," "evening center," "civ-
ic center," "community center," and
other terms. The character of the uses
to which the schools are put varies a
great deal in many cities and also the
amount of use of the school. Some
cities open the schools six nights a
week for social center purposes, while
others restrict this use of the school
plant to once a week or several times
a month. In urging upon school su-
perintendents the need of a compre-
hensive report on social center work
and a comparison of results obtained,
Mr. Perry says:

"Evening occasions in public schools
are multiplying with great rapidity. In
their increase we see the school gradu-
ally developing new functions, a
closer and more direct relationship
with society. Like all other exhibi-
tions of power, the new function
brings with it the universal adminis-
trative necessity of devising methods
of testing various expenditures of en-
ergy in the terms of the results ob-
tained. In a growing number of
school systems and in many buildings
within these systems efforts are con-
stantly put forth to arrange entertain-
ments, discussions and club activities.

"Another problem connected with
the evening use of school edifices
arises out of the need, felt chiefly by
the promoters of the new movement,
of annually taking stock, estimating
progress and reporting achievements
to the public. In certain cities the
evening activities have crystallized
into an institution known as 'social
center' or 'recreation center,' and there
is both a propagandist and an adminis-
trative need of being able to report
at intervals upon the number of these
'centers.' But the increase of misce-
laneous occasions in school houses has
in recent years become so great and
so general that it is now practically
impossible to say which buildings are
'social centers' and which are not.

"The difficulty here is largely due
to the fact that the school center has
not been described in terms so con-
crete and definite that it can serve as
a criterion. Such a standard, to be
applicable as a measuring unit, cannot
be set up arbitrarily, but must be
based upon usage and prevalent un-
dertakings, and before one can be
formulated data which are both pre-
cise and comparable must be obtained
regarding existing activities. The in-
formation, however, which school offi-
cials now have regarding their under-
takings of a social center character
is not only fragmentary, but usually
so different from that possessed by
the officials of another city as to ren-
der comparison impracticable."

The annual mortality statistics of
the bureau of census are of great
value in studying
causes of death in
different commu-
nities. These sta-
tistics are collected in states having
laws providing for death registration.
This registration area has increased
until now it contains considerably

more than one-half the total popu-
lation of the country. These annual
reports show the number of deaths
in each state, classified with respect
to age, race and nativity of decedents
and with respect to the cause of
of death. They also contain detailed
statistics concerning the death rates
from different causes in the various
cities, counties and states. Birth sta-
tistics are also collected annually in
the registration areas. The director
of the census is endeavoring to reor-
ganize the work so as to collect an-
nual birth statistics in all the states.
The scope of this inquiry will include
place and date of birth, sex of child,
name, color, age, residence, birthplace,
and occupations of parents.

Since 1902 the bureau of the cen-
sus has published annual reports of
financial statistics of cities with a popu-
lation of 30,000 and over. These re-
ports give a complete presentation of
the financial transactions of the prin-
cipal cities of this country, showing
their indebtedness and assets, the as-
sessed valuation of taxed property,
the net cost of conducting the cities'
business, the revenue collected, and
the municipal indebtedness incurred.

A circular presenting a statement
and discussion of the numerous statis-
tical inquiries in which the bureau
of the census, de-
partment of com-
merce, will be engaged during the next
few years, has been issued by Director
William J. Harris. This circular is in-
tended to inform the public regarding
the many and varied lines of work
done by the census.

Now that the task of taking the
thirteenth decennial census and pub-
lishing its results is practically at an
end, the bureau is prepared to turn
to its numerous "intercensal" lines of
work.

Director Harris states that it is his
purpose to reorganize the work of the
bureau so as to concentrate the force
on the main census investigations with
a view to securing publication of the
statistics more rapidly than hereto-
fore. Every effort will be made to
prevent the work of the bureau from
becoming congested. So far as pos-
sible, the work on the investigations in
hand will be completed before new in-
quiries are taken up.

The principal reports which the cen-
sus bureau expects to issue during the
next two or three years are the general
reports on electrical industries for
the year 1912; a report on wealth, debt
and taxation of 1913; the census of
manufactures for 1914; the census of
agriculture for 1915; religious bodies,
1916, and water transportation, 1916.
In addition there will be issued the
annual reports on mortality statistics,
birth statistics, financial statistics of
cities, cotton statistics (cotton ginned,
cotton consumed, cotton spindles and
cotton stocks), and tobacco statistics.
The special reports to be issued will
include studies on racial classes of
population; population of metropolitan
districts; Indian population; negro
population; supplementary occupation
statistics, embracing occupations of
adults and children, occupations of
women, occupations of children, occu-
pations of the foreign born and unem-
ployment; fecundity of women; gen-
eral statistics of cities; statistical at-
las; plantation study in the southern
states; age of the farmer in relation
to tenure and size of farm, stability
of farm population; inmates of insti-
tutions (prisoners and juvenile delin-
quents, paupers in almshouses, insane
and feeble-minded), the blind and the
deaf and special monographs.

Some of the acacias, a group of trees
with a world-wide range, are so valu-
able as a source of
tannin and tim-
ber, says the de-
partment of agri-
culture in a bulletin recently issued,
that the commercial cultivation in
certain portions of the United
States may prove extremely profit-
able. Aside from their value for
tannin and lumber, the department
goes on to say, they are well adapted
to the reclamation of sandy and semi-
desert lands, some species being able
to thrive with only three inches of
rainfall.

All told, there are about 450 species
of acacias, 300 of which are Australian
species and the rest scattered over the
world, principally in Asia, Africa and
America.

In addition to tannin and timber,
many of the acacias produce valuable
by-products. The widely known gum
arabic is derived principally from the
Arabic acacia, though also from a
number of Asiatic and African desert
species. Cutch, an astringent gum in
constant demand, is another acacia
product. Many other kinds of gums
are yielded by different acacia species.
The flowers of still another species,
known as cassie, yield a perfume, the
manufacture of which at Grasse,
France, the center of the perfume in-
dustry, is very profitable. A full-
grown tree yields about 300 pounds
of flowers. Cassie growing utilizes
poor soils, incapable of bearing grain
or fruit crops.

So far, acacias have been planted in
the United States simply as ornamen-
tals, and the information secured from
a study of these does not throw much
light upon the behavior of the trees
under closely planted commercial con-
ditions. Their cultivation will have
to be confined, of course, to the com-
paratively frostless regions of the
Gulf coast, the Southwest and Cali-
fornia.

Undisciplined.

"How do you know that man is not
married?"
"He continues to think he can tree
all this talk about votes for women as
a joke."

Your complexion needs

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM

Used by the elite of New York Society for twenty-three
years and still their favorite. Imparts health and
beauty to the skin, smooths away the marks of Time,
brings Nature's bloom to sallow cheeks, discourages
unwelcome lines and wrinkles. Improve
your looks by its daily use.

In tubes 10c., 25c., 50c.
In jars 35c., 50c., 85c., \$1.50.

(When you insist upon Daggett & Ramsdell's
you get the best cold cream in the store.)



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With ample working capital, exceptional collection ar-
rangements, and a thoroughly organized office system
this bank has the ability and disposition to extend to its
customers every facility warranted by safe, conservation
banking.

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BANK OF HOPKINSVILLE

Nat Gaither, President; J. E. McPherson, Cashier; H. L. Mc-
Pherson, Asst. Cashier.

TRY ONE CAN Capitol Blend Coffee

AND YOU WILL ALWAYS USE
CAPITOL BLEND COFFEE

J. K. TWYMAN

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HOPKINSVILLE - KENTUCKY.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Only National Bank in This Community.

Capital.....\$75,000.00
Surplus.....25,000.00
Stockholders' Liability.....75,000.00

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OF THE WORLD.

HAS A REGULAR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Three Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings and Time Deposits

SEE McClaid & Armstrong

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